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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/712,087	11/13/2003	Kazuhisa Yamamoto	SNK-3750US3	7923
23122	7590	09/24/2008		
RATNERPRESTIA			EXAMINER	
P O BOX 980			VAN ROY, TOD THOMAS	
VALLEY FORGE, PA 19482-0980				
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2828		
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/712,087

Applicant(s)

YAMAMOTO ET AL.

Examiner

TOD T. VAN ROY

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 June 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 78-80,82-85 and 88-91 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 78-80,82-85 and 88-91 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/S508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 06/11/2008
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

The examiner acknowledges the amending of claim 78, and the addition of claims 88-91.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 78 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 78-80, 82-85, and 88-91 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamamoto et al. (US 5303247) in view of Rakuljic et al. (US 5691989).

With respect to claims 78 and 88-91, Yamamoto teaches a laser light source comprising: a semiconductor laser for emitting laser light (fig.15 #52, and additionally that the light be generated in a solid state source, col.25 lines 15-26) and an optical wavelength conversion element (fig.15 #55) for receiving the light so as to generate a harmonic wave (col.24 lines 26-27), the optical wavelength conversion element having periodic domain inverted structures (col.23 lines 14-25) formed of a proton exchange layer (col.23 line 66 – col.24 line 16). Yamamoto does not teach the semiconductor laser to be of the distributed feedback type (DFB), or the refractive index of the exchange layer is constant at an ordinary temperature more than one day after its formation. Rakuljic teaches a distributed feedback type laser (fig.21). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the laser light source of Yamamoto with the DFB laser, and laser amplifier of Rakuljic in order to use a precise wavelength laser medium, DFB (cols.16-17 lines 65-9) to pump a gain media at its exact absorption peak to increase pump efficiency (cols.17 lines 35-44) and increase the output power of the laser system. Additionally, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize an exchange layer with a constant refractive index at an ordinary temperature for any extended period of time (1-10 days or more) as it is well known that any instability in device characteristics can lead to reduced operating parameters such as power or efficiency, and make necessary the use of additional mechanisms to balance any instability to enable optimum device operation. In this instance, any instability in the refractive index would reduce the efficiency of wavelength conversion, making the

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device less desirable for use, and potentially making necessary the use of additional electronics for application of an index steadying current.

With respect to claim 79, Yamamoto, and Rakuljic teach the laser light source outlined in the rejection to claim 78, and Yamamoto further teaches the optical wavelength conversion element to have a modulation function (col.24 lines 30-31, amplitude modulation).

With respect to claim 80, Yamamoto, and Rakuljic teach the laser light source outlined in the rejection to claim 78, and Yamamoto further teaches the optical wavelength conversion element to be formed on an $\text{LiNb}(\text{x})\text{Ta}(1-\text{x})\text{O}(3)$ substrate (col.23 lines 17-18, $\text{x}=1$).

With respect to claim 82, Yamamoto, and Rakuljic teach a semiconductor laser for emitting laser light (Yamamoto, fig.15 #52), and an optical wavelength conversion element in which periodic domain inverted structures (Yamamoto, col.23 lines 13-25) and an optical waveguide are formed (Yamamoto, col.24 line 22). Yamamoto, and Rakuljic do not teach the width and thickness of the waveguide to be 40um or greater. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to adjust the dimensions of Yamamoto and Rakuljic to 40um or greater to adjust the power and modal outputs to fit the desired application (see MPEP 2144.05 II - In re Aller, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955) – describing it is not patentable to discover the optimal ranges by routine experimentation, namely waveguide dimensions).

Claims 83-84 are rejected for the same reasons as given in the rejections to claims 79-80 above.

With respect to claim 85, Yamamoto, and Rakuljic teach the laser light source outlined in the rejection to claim 82, and Yamamoto further teaches the waveguide is of a graded type (Yamamoto, col.5 lines 48-60, index grading).

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to TOD T. VAN ROY whose telephone number is (571)272-8447. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Minsun Harvey can be reached on (571)272-1835. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/TVR/

/Minsun Harvey/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2828